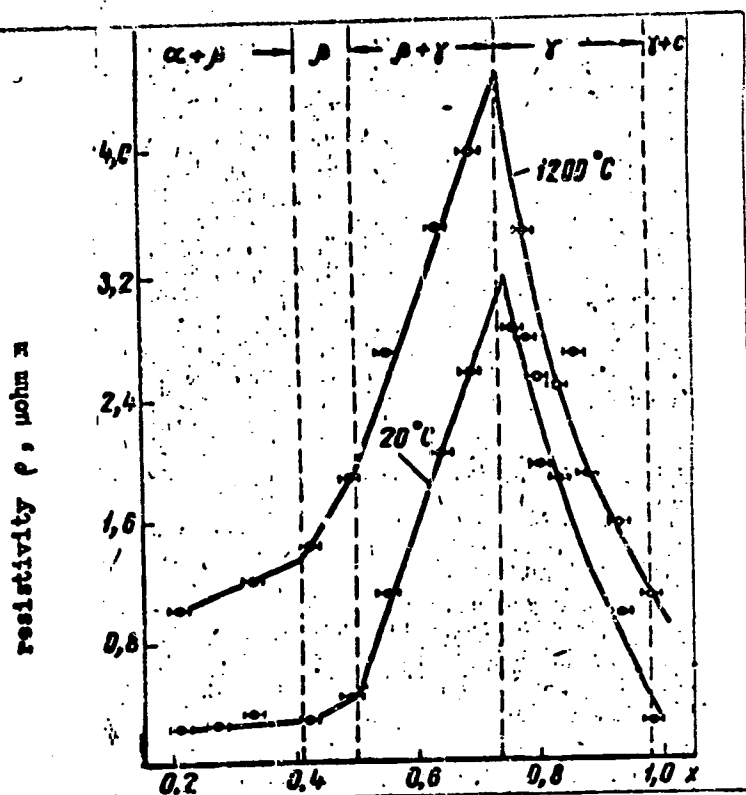


ACC NR. AT6036294

Fig. 1. Electric resistivity of tantalum carbides  $TaC_x$  vs. composition  $x$ .



Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT6036294

the concentrations of vacancies in the carbon sublattice of the compound and on the contribution of unscreened Ta-Ta interactions. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table and 2 formulas.

SUB CODE: 20,07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 007

Core 3/3

OSTASHEVSKAYA, N.S.; VASIL'YEV, E.V.; MATVEYENKO, I.M.; LAVRIK, S.N.;  
LOSKUTOVA, Ye.N.

Thermal decomposition of long flaming coal under mechanical  
pressure. Trudy Khim.-met.inst.Sib.otd. AN SSSR no.18:39-53  
'63. (MIRA 17:4)

MATUSEYENKO, I.P.

CEL'D  
GROSS: P.V.: ALZHEIMER, S.I.: MATUSEYENKO, I.P.

Plasma cells primarily produce polycrystalline  
proteins and A.A.F. there.

report submitted for the 5th Physical Chemical Conference on  
Dental Production.

MOSCOW 30 JUN 1986

MATVEYENKO, I.S.

PLEASE I BOOK EXHIBITION NOV/4195

Leasingred. Poljeberghusky Institut

[illegible][illegible]

**REMARKS:** This book is intended for the technical personnel of fundations. It may be used by students of the field.

[illegible]

12. AUTOMATIC, J. B. The Machinery and Methods of the Modern  
Plant of Producing Machinery and Methods of the Modern  
Automobile Institute 99
  13. DUPONT, E. A. Automobiles in Casting Practice In 1  
Plastics and Accessories Plant 105
  14. GROVER, V. B. Full Automation of the Centralized  
Machine Production in Casting Shops 116
  15. PENNINGTON, Th. J. Automation of Some Processes in  
Founding 123
- III. REVIEW OF METHODS
16. MATTHEWS, I. B. Cupola Molding Process With Oxygen  
Injection Into the Central Part of the Furnace 128
  17. HARTLEY, R. A. Basic Trends in the Development of the  
Cupola Process in Metallurgy 140
- CASE 4/9

### III. SECTION OF METALS

16. Matyushin, I. S. Angola Melting Process With Oxygen 129  
Injection Into the Central Part of the Furnace
17. Marinov, M. A. Gas Trends in the Development of the 140  
Angola Process in Metallurgy

**Case 4/9**

MATVEYENKO, I.S.; ZOTKIN, I.A.

Accelerating the melting process by oxygen feed to the cupola hearth.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no.2:132-137 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.  
(Cupola furnaces) (Oxygen--Industrial applications)

MILIYEVSKIY, L.I.; MATVEYENKO, I.V.

Redesign of box dryers for cores. Lit. proizv. no. 9:43 8 '64.  
(MIRA 18:10)

MATVEYENKO, I.V., inzh.

Basic characteristics of the air-piston engine of a molding  
machine jolting mechanism. Lit. proizv. no.1:19-20 Ja '66.  
(MIRA 19:1)



3,1700

S/141/60/003/03/001/014

AUTHORS:

Vitsevich, V.V. and Matveyenko, L.I.

TITLE:

Radio Image of the Sun on 3 cm Wavelengths

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika,  
1960, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp 351 - 366

TEXT: New observations have been carried out of the solar radio emission on 3.2 cm, using the 31 m fixed radio telescope of the Crimean Scientific Station FIAN. Figure 1a shows the radio image of the sun on 3.2 cm (July 22, 1957), which was obtained with this radio telescope. The numbers indicate the aerial temperatures in thousands of degrees. The dotted curve indicates the boundary of the optical disc of the sun. In order to convert the numbers into the brightness temperatures they should be multiplied by three. Figure 1b shows the 21 cm image obtained by the Australian workers ( $8.5 \times 10^4$  K = 1 unit). The latter picture was obtained on the same day. There is a close connection between the two images, in particular, both include three well-defined regions of enhanced emission. Figs. 2a and 2b show the corresponding images for July 18, 1957. Again, there is a general correspondence between this picture and the picture shown in Fig. 2b, which was obtained on 21 cm. Figs. 3a and 3b show further images on the two wavelengths. obtained

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S/141/60/003/03/001/014

Radio Image of the Sun on 3 cm Wavelengths E032/E314

on July 21, 1957. Table 1 gives detailed information about the characteristics of the enhanced areas for five dates between July 18 and July 25, both on 3 cm and 21 cm. It is shown that the regions of enhanced intensity of radio emission of the wavelength region between 1.5 cm and 21 cm are, in the majority of cases, optically thin. Data are reported on the displacement of the effective centre of solar radio emission (Fig. 2). Fig. 7 shows a comparison between the displacements of the effective centres of solar radio emission on 3.2 cm and 1.6 cm in January, 1958. The maximum displacement of the effective centre during that period was found to be 3.5' on 3.2 cm and 2' on 1.6 cm. The average ratio of the displacements  $\Delta r_{3.2}/\Delta r_{3.6}$  was found to be 2.6, from which it follows that the corresponding ratio of the brightness temperatures should be between 1 and  $\sim 4$ , depending on the optical thickness  $\tau$ . A consideration of the radio images obtained on 3.2 cm in 1957 and 1958 (Figs. 10-12) shows that the form of the radio isophots into which the solar disc can be inscribed changes from day to day. The deviation of the

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82446

S/141/60/003/03/001/014  
E032/E314

**Radio Image of the Sun on 3 cm Wavelengths**

radio-isophots from a circle is governed by coronal condensations and the radiation pattern of the radio telescope. The maximum deviation of the isophots from a circle is observed in the region near the Equator. The paper is concluded with a report on the polarisation data obtained with the above equipment. In Figs. 10-10c, the differently shaded areas have opposite polarisations. These polarisation data indicate the presence of circular polarisation over the areas of enhanced intensity. There are 12 figures, 1 table and 8 Soviet references. ✓

**ASSOCIATION:** Fizicheskii institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR  
(Institute of Physics im. P.N. Lebedev of the  
Ac.Sc., USSR)

**SUBMITTED:** January 14, 1960

Card 3/3

3.1750  
64320

28518  
S/109/61/006/009/001/018  
D201/D302

**AUTHORS:** Vitkevich, V.V., Kuz'min, A.D., Matveyenko, I.I.,  
Sorochenko, R.L., and Udal'tsov, V.A.

**TITLE:** Radioastronomical observations of Soviet- cosmic  
rockets

**PERIODICAL:** Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 6, no. 9, 1961,  
1420 - 1431

**TEXT:** This is a description of a specially designed radio inter-  
ferometer with phase modulation, as used in tracking the first  
three Soviet space rockets. The principle of a two channel phase  
divergent reception was used to detect changes in the signal ampli-  
tude, due to relative changes of the position of transmitter with  
respect to the lobe of interference diagram. In receiving a signal  
with continuous spectrum the fluctuation sensitivity in units of  
temperature ( $T_a$ ) of the antenna is given by the well known equa-  
tion

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Radioastronomical observations ...

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D201/I302

$$\delta T_a = \alpha_1 T_0 F_e \sqrt{\frac{T}{\Delta f \tau}}, \quad (7)$$

where  $\alpha_1$  - a dimensionless factor depending on the properties of the receiver,  $T_0$  - standard ambient temperature;  $F_e = (T_a + T_{in})/T_0$  - the equivalent input temperature determined by noise of the receiver;  $T_{in} = (F_r - 1) T_0$ ;  $F_r$  - noise factor of the receiver;  $T_a$  - antenna temperature;  $\tau$  - time constant of the output cct;  $\Delta f$  - passband between input and detector. The bloc diagram of the receiver is shown; the operating frequency was 183.6 Mc/s, that of the transmitter in the rocket capsule. The interferometer had two parabolic antennae 8 x 18 and 11 x 28 m, spaced in the E-W direction by approximately 176 m. Total length of both antennae was 8 m. The antennae were reilluminated from their focal points by specially designed radiating systems, assuring best possible illumination for two linear polarizations perpendicular with respect to each other. Yu.P. Ilyasov participated in their design. A schematic of the

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S/109/61/006/009/001/018

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Radioastronomical observations ...

illuminating system is also shown, the three resonant dipoles were connected by equal lengths of a PK-20 (RK-20) cable to a common feeder. The directional patterns and utilization factors of the antenna areas were determined from solar radiation. For both antennae the area utilization factor was about 0.5. Phase modulation at a frequency 72 c/s was achieved by changing the phase by  $180^\circ$  by means of periodical variation of the electric length of the wall connecting the local oscillator with one of the mixers, so that the received signal was amplitude modulated at this frequency. The phase modulator was designed around a standard hybrid switch. The switching elements were light house diodes type 6A3A (6D3D) driven by the sinusoidal modulating voltage. The attenuation introduced did not exceed 2 db. The change in the diode slopes by way of changing the bias and the insertion of the modulator into the local oscillator circuit permitted the parasitic amplitude modulation of earlier systems to be reduced considerably. The modulator used permitted the radio meter with phase modulation to be changed into that with AM, this was achieved by suppressing the modulating voltage at one of the diodes. The signals were preamplified at UHF by amplifiers

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S/109/61/006/009/C01/018

D201/D302

Radioastronomical observations ...

placed directly at the antennae. The noise factor of UNF preamplifiers was 5. The amplified signals from each antenna were changed after buffer stages to the 1st IF of 6.95 Mc/s and fed into two channels with a  $90^\circ$  phase shift between them. A double frequency conversion was used. The 190.554 mc/s frequency of the first local oscillator was produced by a thermostatically controlled crystal oscillator working at 9.074 mc/s with subsequent multiplication by 21. Its relative instability was  $10^{-6}$  and hence the passband of a monochromatic signal was chosen to be 2Kc/s. To secure reception with the signal frequency shifting due to the Doppler effect, step tuning within 8 Kc/s was provided formed by 5 resonant circuits detuned in 2 Kc/s steps. On top of the first L.O. could be continuously tuned within  $\pm 3.2$  Kc/s. For calibration purposes, when a under-passband is required, the second amplifier passband could be switched from 2 to 10 Kc/s without affecting tuning and gain. The signal, detected by a synchronous detector, was taken from an RC output filter with time constant  $\tau = 26$  sec. This value permits achieving the required fluctuation sensitivity and in practice does not affect the interference amplitude. All power sup-

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2551f

Radioastronomical observations ...

S/109/61/006/009/001/018  
D201/D302

plies were stabilized with a stabilization factor of about  $10^3$ . The signals were recorded on electronic automatic recorders type ЭПН-9 (EPP-09) monitored by one minute time markers. The experimental data of the receiver sensitivity are tabulated. The experimental sensitivity was about half that calculated from Eq. (7). The maximum sensitivity of the interferometer, corresponding to the minimum detected power levels, are also tabulated. In making final adjustments (M.V. Gorelova participated in the final adjustment method evaluation) constant and timevarying parameters had to be considered. The constant parameters are  $\gamma$  - angle between the horizontal plane and the projection of the base onto a vertical east-west plane,  $\theta$  - angle between the east-west direction and projection of the base onto a horizontal plane and  $D$  - base of the interferometer distance between the antennae; are determined by fixed antenna geometry:  $\eta = \varphi_n / \lambda$  on the other hand is determined by electrical lengths of the cables and phase characteristics of input stages and can vary with time. A geodesical survey gave the following results:  $D = 175.896$  m;  $\gamma = 2044'$ ;  $\theta = -14'$  so that the expression

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Radioastronomical observations ...

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D201/D302

for the azimuth of the source is given by

$$A = 179^{\circ}46' + \arcsin\left[\frac{0.0093006}{\sin z} (n - 1) - 0.047669 \operatorname{ctg} z\right], \quad (10)$$

where  $n$  - is the number of the lobe and  $z$  - the zenith angle of the source. The parameter  $\gamma$  was determined from

$$\gamma = \frac{t_r - t_{\Lambda \text{ source}}}{T}, \quad (11)$$

where  $T$  - the period of the interference lobe,  $t_r$  - the calculated and  $t_{\Lambda \text{ source}}$  - the real instant at which the source passes through the maximum of the interference diagram. Owing to the finite value of the output cct time constant, the instant  $t_{\Lambda \text{ source}}$  at which the source crosses the maximum of the diagram does not correspond with  $t$  representing the maximum deflection of the seconding instru-

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28518

Radioastronomical observations ...

S/109/61/006/009/001/018  
D201/D302

ment.  $\Delta \tau$  thus was introduced, as given by

$$\Delta \tau = t_{\Lambda} - t_{\Lambda \text{ source}} = \tau \left[ 1 - \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{v}{c} \right)^2 \right] \quad (12)$$

in adjusting the arrangement. The above instrument and method of observations were applied to tracking the first, second and third Soviet- space rockets, launched January 2, September 12, and October 4, 1959, respectively; measuring their angular coordinates and measurements of the intensity of the received signal were also carried out. There are 8 figures, 3 tables and 11 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the 4 most recent English-language publications read as follows: G. Fielder. Nature, 1960, 185, 4705, 11; H.P. Wilkins, Nature, 1959, 184, 4685, 502; P. Moore, Nature, 1959, 184, 4085, 502; J.G. Davies, A.G.B. Lovell, Nature, 1959, 194, 4685, 501.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskii institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Institute of Physics im. P.N. Lebedev. AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 4, 1960  
Card 7/7

XX

MATVEYENKO, L. I.; SOROCHENKO, R. L.

Observations of the total solar eclipse of February 15, 1961  
at wavelengths of 22 and 83 cm. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;  
radiofiz. 5 no.5:873-881 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Fizicheskij institut imeni P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR.

(Eclipses, Solar—1961)

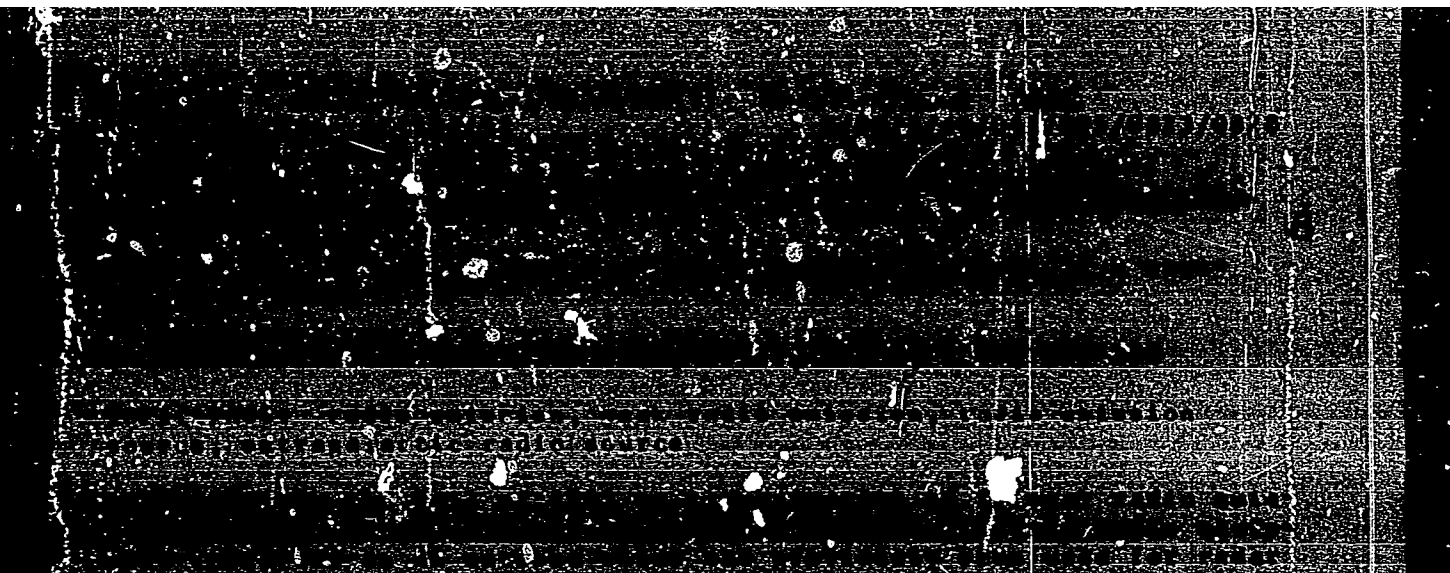
MATVEYENKO, L.I.

Results of the observation of radio spots on the sun at the wave-length  $\lambda = 5$  m. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 6 no.4:660-668 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

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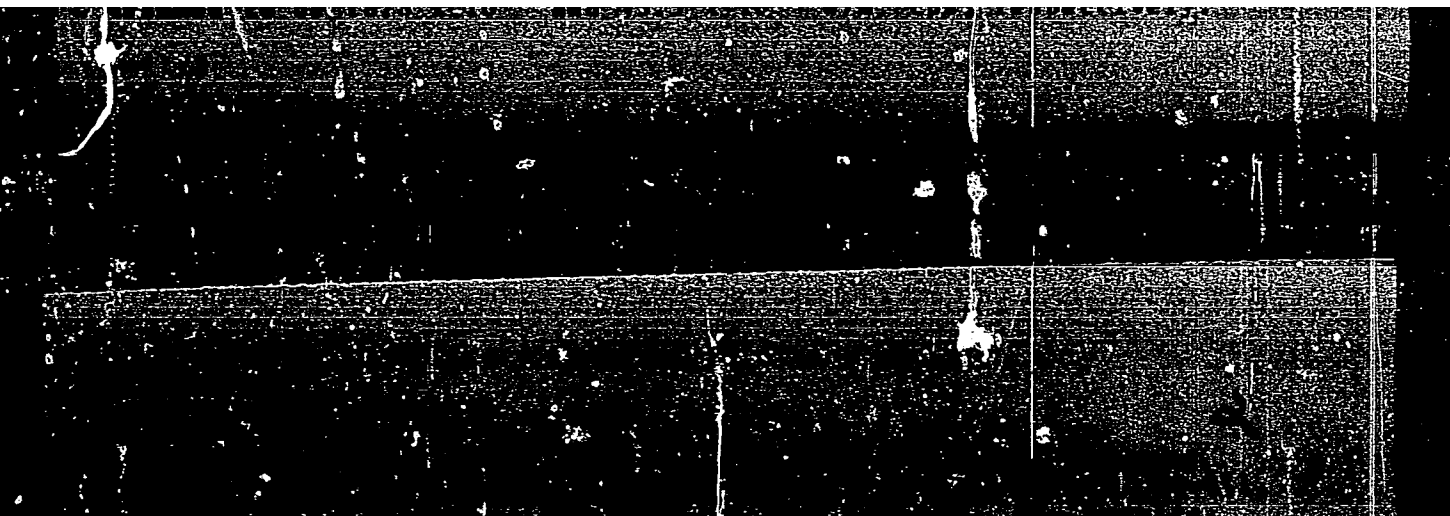


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CIA-RDP86-00513R032932920017-3"

SHOLOMITSKIY, G.B.; KURIL'CHIK, V.M.; MATVEYENKO, L.I.; KHROMOV, G.S.

Observations of some weak radio sources at the 32 cm. wave length. Astron.zhur. 41 no.5:823-828 S-6 '62.

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga  
i Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva.

(M.M. 17:10)



L 42283-66 ENT(d)/FBD/FSS-2/ENT(1) GN/NS-2

ACC NR: AP5022788

SOURCE CODE: UR/0141/65/008/004/0651/0654

AUTHOR: Matveyenko, L. I.; Kardashev, N. S.; Sholomitkiy, G. B.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, AN SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Radiointerferometer with a large base

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 4, 1965, 651-654

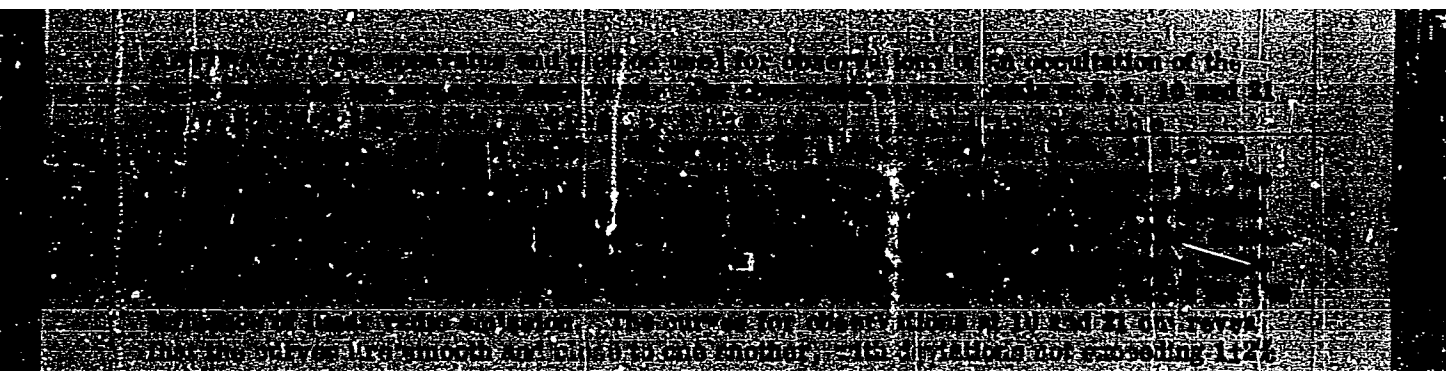
TOPIC TAGS: radio antenna, antenna radiation pattern, interferometer, radio receiver

ABSTRACT: A radiointerferometer system is proposed which permits realizing very large bases (1000 km), doing away with radio relaying, automating the recording of the signal and processing of the recordings, and accomplishing a full scan within the pattern of a single antenna. A system of two antennas operating by the principles described in this article permits obtaining, with large bases, not only amplitude but also space-phase characteristics of interference and consequently to study in detail the distribution of the brightness of discrete sources of very small angular dimensions. The authors mathematically examine two independent receiving systems separated by a large distance. Each system consists of an antenna, HF amplifier, mixer, heterodyne, IF amplifier, and an HF recording device. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas.

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 27Jan64/

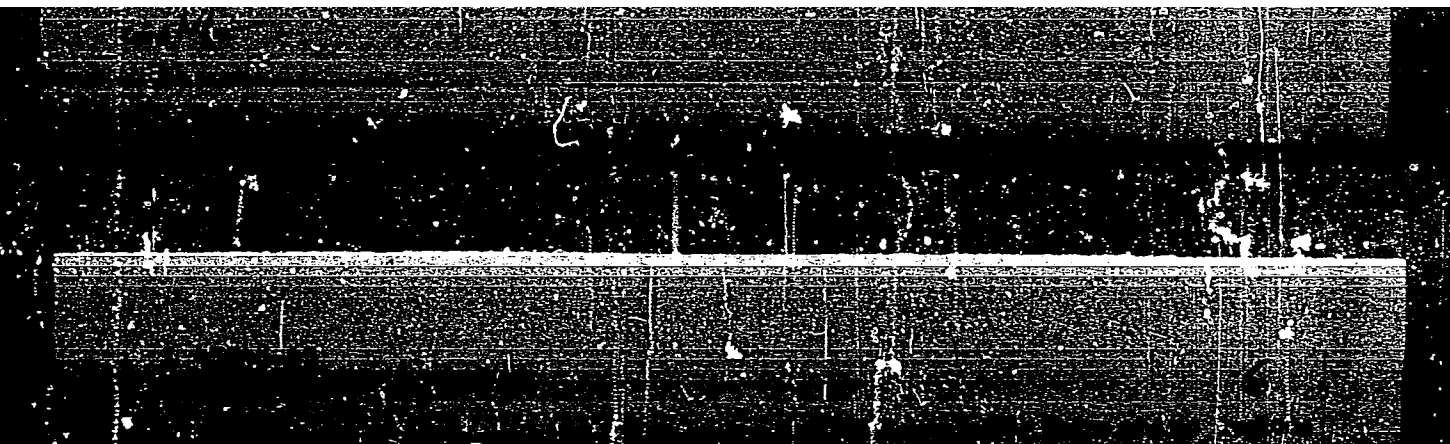
ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 007

UDC: 621.396.67:523.164



**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R032932920017-3**

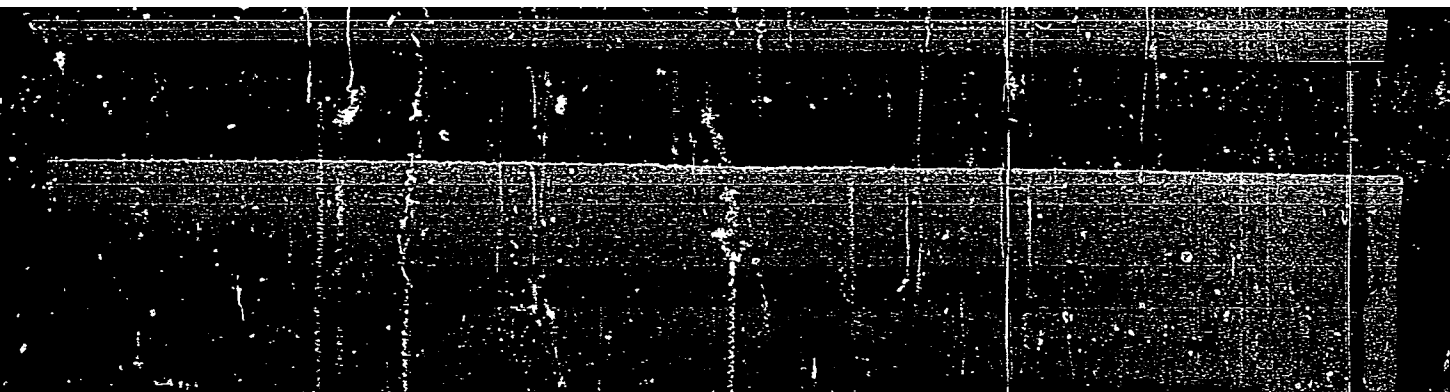


**APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R032932920017-3"**

**"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000**

**CIA-RDP86-00513R032932920017-3**

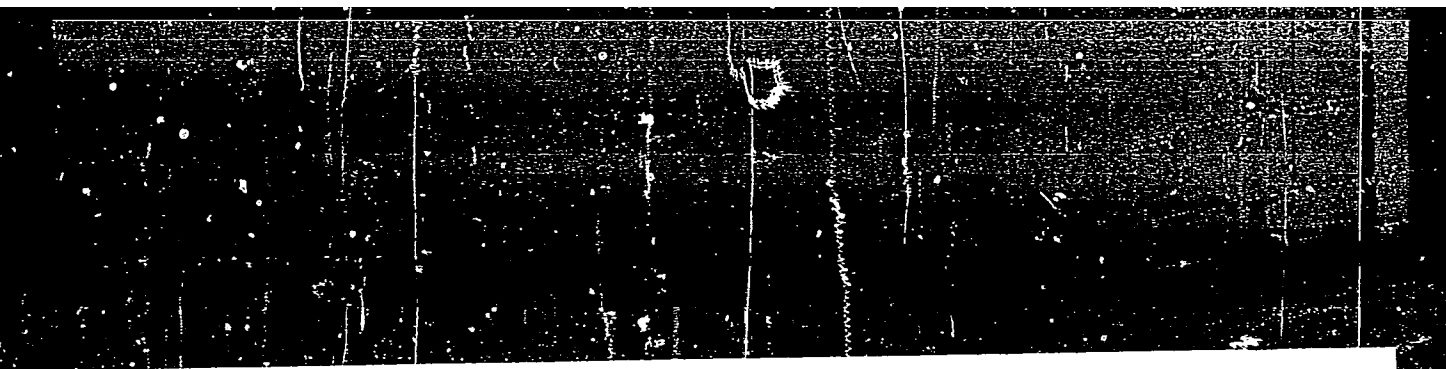


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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/14/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R032932920017-3"

KHROMOV, G.S.; INDISOV, O.S.; MATVEYENKO, L.I.; TUREVSKIY, V.M.; SHOLOMITSKIY, G.B.

Observations of the radio-frequency radiation from planetary  
Nebulae at a wavelength of 32.5 cm. *Astron.zhur.* 42 no.5:1120-  
1121 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shternberga.

SHOLOMITSKIY, G.B.; SLEPTSOVA, N.r.; MATVEYENKO, L.I.

Spectra of the components of 3C 273. Astron. zhur. 42 no.6:  
1135-1137 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K. Shternberga i  
Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR im. P.N. Lebedeva. Submitted June 25,  
1965.

1.11.10-44 DSI(1)/ISC 04/10-2

DOC NO: AF0006760

SOURCE CODE: UR/0033/66/043/001/0013/0019

42  
40  
B

AUTHORS: Artyukh, V. S.; Vitkovich, V. V.; Vlasov, V. I.; Kufarov, G. A.;  
Kuznetsov, I. I.

ORG: Physics Institute in P. N. Lobachev, Academy of Sciences USSR  
(Physically in - Akademi nauk SSSR)

TITLE: On the radio brightness distribution of the Crab Nebula in the meter  
wavelength region from observations of the lunar occultation of 4 August 1964

SOURCE: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, v. 43, no. 1, 1966, 13-19

TOPIC TAGS: radio astronomy, radio emission, cosmic radio sources, nebula

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of observations of the Crab Nebula during the  
lunar occultation of 4 August 1964 at wavelengths of 1.4, 5.0, and 7.5 m. The  
occultation was close to central, and the first phase occurred near culmination.  
The interference method was used for observation to eliminate background effects.  
The antenna types used, their distribution, and other details of the radio inter-  
ference are discussed. Since the antennas were fixed, only the first two  
contacts of the occultation were observed. The observed interference signals

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.164



1. 21181-66

ACC NR: AP6C06769

are shown, and the methods of interpretation and the occultation curves are presented. The derived brightness distribution curves of the Crab Nebula in the direction of the lunar motion (close to the direction of right ascension) are given. The right ascension of the centroid of the radio emission at  $\lambda = 5$  m with respect to the double star is  $0^h 10^m$ , while that at 1.4 and 5.0 m is shifted toward the eastern boundary of the nebula by  $15^m 17^s$ . Several bright regions were detected and their intensities, spectral indices, and dimensions are given. These results were obtained by comparing the present observations with those of the lunar occultation of 16 April 1963 at  $\lambda = 5$  m in which the lunar motion was directed perpendicularly along the minor axis of the nebula. The authors thank L. A. [illegible] for help in the observations and I. N. [illegible] for calculating the geocentric coordinates of the stars. THE OPTICAL FREQUENCY spectrum, and its variation during occultation. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 1 table, and 1 figure. [04]

REF CODE: 01/ DATA DATE: 17Apr66/ ORG REF: 004/ CTR REF: 007/ AT: PUECS

ACC NR: AR6028756

SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/006/0047/0047

AUTHOR: Matveyenko, L. I.

TITLE: Observations of the obscuration of the Crab nebula on the 32.5 cm wavelength

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 6.51.383

REF SOURCE: Astron. tsirkulyar, no. 343, okt. 23, 1965, 1-4

TOPIC TAGS: nebula, astronomic observatory, obscuration

TRANSLATION: The methodology of observing three obscurations of the Crab nebula by the moon (32.5 cm wavelength) is described in detail. The high flux sensitivity accounted for a low relative error ( $<0.4\%$ ). It is concluded that the radiation source in the Crab nebula is an ellipse of homogeneous brightness. The dimensions of the axes are  $6.3 \pm 0'.2$  and  $4.2 \pm 0'.2$  and the positional angle of the major axis is  $40^\circ$ . The center is displaced relative to a binary star in the center of the nebula by several angular seconds by  $\alpha$  and  $\delta$ . The brightness temperature of the ellipse is  $16000 \pm 1000^\circ\text{K}$ . The radiation range does not go beyond the optical boundaries of the nebula. Several local radiation ranges were found; they are located along the major axis of the ellipse. Their fundamental characteristics are included. Some bright optical formations appear to correspond to these characteristics. M. L.

SUB CODE: 03

UDC: 523.164.4

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6035290 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/66/000/009/0044/0044

AUTHOR: Matveyenko, L. I.

TITLE: Polarization of the radio emission of the Crab nebula

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 9.51.383

REF SOURCE: Astron. tsirkulyar, no. 260, marta 14, 1965, 3-4

TOPIC TAGS: radio emission, nebula, critical wavelength, Faraday effect, radiation intensity, Crab nebula

ABSTRACT: The degree of polarization of the radio emission of the Crab nebula decreases with increase in wavelength (7% for 3.15-cm wave, 3.5% for 10.2-cm wave, and 0.5% for 21-cm wave). The position angle of the plane polarization for these waves changes insignificantly (from 148° to 185°). Such a dependence of the polarization parameters on the wavelength cannot be explained by the Faraday effect of rotation. The explanation is easy if it is supposed that the polarized component in the radio and optical ranges is caused by radiation of an amorphous mass in the nebula, and if it is also considered that the radiation intensity of the amorphous mass, included in the general radiation intensity of the nebula

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.164.4

ACC NR. AR6035290

(comprising its shell and specific local formations), decreases with increase in wavelength. Bibliography of 5 titles. V. Razin. [Translation of abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 03/

Card 2/2

MATVEYENKO, L. L.:

MATVEYENKO, L. L.: "The esters of sulfamide biphosphoric acid."  
Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Dnepropetrovsk  
Chemicotechnological inst imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy.  
Dnepropetrovsk, 1956 (Dissertation for the Degree of  
Candidate in Chemical Science.)

So: Knizhnaya letopis' No. 38 1956 Mosccw.

AUTHORS: Kirssnov, A. V., Matveyenko, L. L. SOV/72-28-7-47 61

TITLE: Bistriaroxyphosphazo Sulfones and Tetraaryl Esters of the Sulfamidebisphosphoric Acid (Bistriaroksifosfazosul'fony i tetraarilovyye efiry sul'famidbisfosfornoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol. 28, No 7, pp 1892-1901 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Only the bistrichlorophosphazo sulfone (Ref 1) has hitherto been known of all the derivatives of sulfamidebisphosphoric acid. Neither the bistriaroxyphosphazo sulfones nor the esters of the sulfamidebisphosphoric acids have been described in literature. Bistrichlorophosphazo sulfone reacts turbulently with phenolates, in dry state even to carbonization. In dissolved state the reaction takes place much more quietly under the formation of the corresponding bistriaroxyphosphazo sulfones (I) according to the scheme

$$\text{SO}_2 (\text{N}=\text{PCl}_2)_2 + 6\text{NaOAr} \longrightarrow \text{SO}_2 [\text{N}=\text{P}(\text{OAr})_2]_2 + 6\text{NaCl} \text{ (II)}.$$

The formation of (I) takes place similar to the scheme (IV), i.e., according to the formation of the triaroxy- or trialk-

Card 1/3

SOV/79-28-7-37/64

Bistriaroxyposphazo Sulfones and Tetraaryl Esters of the Sulfamidic-phosphoric Acid

oxyphosphazo sulfone alkyls (Ref 2), however, the reaction (II) was much more difficult than that of (IV) as with (I) already small impurities of the initial products exerted a strong influence on the purity of the final products, so that for each sulfone (I) special conditions of synthesis and purification were required. Sulfones of the type  $SO_2[N=P(OAr)]_2$ , where  $Ar = C_6H_5$  (V); o-, m- and p- $CH_3C_6H_4$  (VI, VII, VIII),  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ - $C_{10}H_7$  (IX and X), p- $ClC_6H_4$  (XI) and p- $NO_2C_6H_4$  (XII) were synthesized according to scheme (II). The structure of these neutral compounds were determined by means of analytical data and conversions; they were obtained in pure state in spite of their high molecular weight (712-1012). On their boiling with alcohol of diluted alkali liquor the saponification according to the mentioned scheme takes place within 20-40 minutes; then the tetraarylesters of the sulfamidic-phosphoric acid (XIV) of the type  $SO_2[NHPO(OAr)]_2$  were obtained, where  $Ar = C_6H_5$  (XV); o-, m- and p- $CH_3C_6H_4$  (XVI, XVII and XVIII),  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ - $C_{10}H_7$  (XIX and XX), p- $ClC_6H_4$  (XXI) and p- $NO_2C_6H_4$  (XXII). They are fine-crystalline products, they

Card 2/3

BY 70-8-7-161  
Bistriaroxyposphazo sulfones and Tetraaryl Esters of the difunctional -  
phosphoric Acid

melt under decomposition, they are not soluble in water, but  
are soluble in acetone, alcohol and dioxane. There are 4  
references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskii institut  
(Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1957

1. Bistriaroxyposphazo sulfones--Chemical properties
2. Sulfamidebisphosphoric acid esters--Chemical reactions

Card 3/3



BONDARENKO, I.K., inzh.; MAKOVICH, M.V., inzh.

Crane builders strive for technical progress. Stroi. i dor.  
mash. 6 no.9:5-8 S '61. (MKR 14:10)  
(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

DUBROVA, B.M.; BURENKOVA, N.V.; MATVEYENKO, N.M.

Synthesis of alkyd resins based on isomeric phthalic acids.  
Lakokras.mat. i ikh. prim. no.2:20-26 '60. (MIRA 14:4)  
(Alkyd resins) (Phthalic acid)


MATVEYENKO4N8V8

600

1. LARIN, M.M., MATVEYENKO, N.V., MISHIN, V. YE.

2. USSR (600)

"The work of Single Stage Machines in the Krasnoural'sk Concentration Plant", Tsvet. Met. 14 No 6, 1939.

9.  Report U-1506, 4 Oct. 1951.

107 AND 108 (1957)		109 AND 110 (1957)	
PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES WORK			
9			
<p>Experience of the Balkhash concentration plant. N. V. Matyushin. <i>Trudnyy Metal</i>, No. 6, 19-25(1947).—          The plant (in Kazakh S.S.R.) was designed to treat Kournad sulfide ore (for Cu) and provisions were made to change over part of the plant to treat carbonate ores. In practice, the work is greatly complicated because in addition to the sulfide and carbonate the plant also treats mixed ore as well as Dzhezkazgan ores. The flotation reagents used are molybdenate, pine oil (later replaced by pyridine), <math>\text{Na}_2\text{S}</math>, and <math>\text{CaO}</math> to maintain a pH of 8.5-9.2. The amounts of reagents are not adjusted to the particular kind of ore treated nor are the ores ground to optimum size. Suggestions are made for the improvement of milling, floating, and of the floor plan of the plant.          M. Hosh</p>			
350-554		LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION	
OTHER SYMBOLS		EDITION NUMBER	
1-2000 517 000 001		00101 000 001	
00101 000 001		00101 000 001	

*MATVEYENKO, N. V.*  
**MATVEYENKO, N.V.**

Concerning V. A. Olevskii's article "Determining the amount of fine  
sizes in classifier overflow on the basis of the solid contents."  
TSvet.net. 28 no.6:54 N-D '55. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Ore dressing) (Olevskii, V.A.)

MATVEYENKO, N.V.

ROTNISTROV, M.N.; GREDENSHTEYN, B.I.; MATVEYENKO, N.V.

Protistocide effect of ethereal oils and of certain organic compounds. Farm. i toks. 19 supplement:48-49 '56. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Mikrobiologicheskaya laboratoriya (sav. - prof. M.N.Rotnistrov)  
Khar'kovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo  
instituta.

(ANTISEPTICS,

protistocide eff. of ethereal oils & various organic  
cpds (Rus))

(OILS, effects,

etheral oils, protistocide eff. (Rus))

*MIR UYENNE, AL*  
MATVYKHKO, N.V.

Kinetics of flotation proceeding from the similarity of the phenomena  
of flotation mineralization and adsorption. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 13  
no.12:16-33 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

(Flotation)

*MATVEYENKO, N. V.*

AUTHOR: Matveyenko, N.V.

136-7-2/22

TITLE: The kinetics of flotation on the basis of the similarity between adsorption and mineralization of air bubbles.  
(Kinetika flotatsii na osnove podobiya mezhdru adsorbtsiyei i mineralizatsiyei puzyr'kov vozdukha).

PERIODICAL: "Tsvetnyye Metally"  
1957, No. 7, pp. 5-8 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The author derives an equation for the speed of flotation which is exactly similar to that which is accepted. His derivation, however, being based on analogy with adsorption effects (Freundlich equation) introduces a difference in principle in the concept of the rate of mineralization of air bubbles, defining this in the first place by the existence of an active surface of the particles. The equation in its practically applicable form and referring to constant air-supply rate states that concentration of the mineral in the pulp is equal to the inverse of  $\sqrt[4]{t}$  root of the sum of unity and the product of the time and a parameter which, like  $\psi$  is determined from two or more values of the current concentration of the mineral. The equation is shown to apply well for experimental data obtained for quartz and galenite by the Mekhanobr Institute,

1/2



136-7-2/22

The kinetics of flotation on the basis of the similarity between adsorption and mineralization of air bubbles. (Cont.)

N.I. Kavyrshina's data on copper and molybdenum ores, data on the flotation of various artificial mineral mixtures, sulphide-oxide ore and glass spheres. The parameters in the equation vary even for one mineral and constant quantity of collector per unit surface when grain size changes. The author concludes by proposing some practical applications of his equation but an editorial note criticises these.

2/2

There are 9 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Balkhash Copper Smelting Works.  
(Balkhashskiy Medepilavil'nyy Zavod).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

MITROPANOV, Spiridon Ivanovich.; BYGULES, M.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent.;  
STREL'TSIN, D.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent.; MAPPEYENKO, B.V., inzh.,  
retsenzent.; TROITSKIY, A.V., red.; YEZDOKOVA, M.L., red. izd-va.;  
VAYNSLEYN, Ye. B., tekhn. red.

[Selective flotation] Selektivnaya flotatsiya; teoriya i praktika.  
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi  
metallurgii, 1958. 726 p. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Flotation)

MATVEYENKO, N. V.: Master Tech Sci (diss) -- "The general kinetic equation of flotation and its constants". Moscow, 1959. 19 pp (Karaganda Economic Rayon, Balkhash Mining and Metallurgical Combine), 200 copies (KL, No 18, 1959, 125)

**AUTHOR:** Matveyenko, N.V.

SOV/136-59-6-2/24

**TITLE:** Formulating an Equation for Bubble Mineralization and Applying the Kinetic Equation of Flotation in Production Practice (Vyvod uravneniya mineralizatsii puzyr'kov i primery primeneniya kineticheskogo uravneniya flotatsii v proizvodstvennoy praktike)

**PERIODICAL:** Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 6, pp 11 - 19 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** By using the law of mass action on molecules of the surface of minerals and gas bubbles, an equation of mineralisation and a kinetic equation of flotation was found, which had been earlier obtained by the author from a consideration of the similarity between mineral flotation and adsorption. The equation arrived at is:

$$U = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \phi K \tau}}$$

where U = weight concentration of mineral,

$\tau$  = time from beginning of experiment and

Card 1/3 K and  $\phi$  = constants of the equation found by experiment.

SOV/136-59-6-2/24

**Formulating an Equation for Bubble Mineralization and Applying the Kinetic Equation of Flotation in Production Practice**

The equation is the same for any kind of mechanism where the surface molecules are attached in a definite ratio with the surface bubbles. The equation describes satisfactorily flotation of particles of all sizes. The physical meaning of the constants is as follows: the power index is the ratio of the initial surface of the mineral to the attached surface on the bubbles. The coefficient (expressing also the selectivity) is equal to the initial rate of the process at zero moment of time. The flotation relationships were used to regulate the work at the Balkhashskaya obogatitel'naya fabrika (Balkhash Ore Dressing Plant). A calculation gave the flotation time necessary for 86 and 90% extraction. On the basis of calculations of the influence of density on the flotation time, dilution of the process resulted in a 1.75% increase in extraction in May-June. It was shown that it was expedient to increase the number of turns of the impeller, as recommended by O.A. Shumkov (Ref 7). At the flotation plant Nr24, a decrease in the depth of 110 mm with the normal number of

Card2/3

SOV/136-59-6-2/24

Formulating an Equation for Bubble Mineralization and Applying the  
Kinetic Equation of Flotation in Production Practice

turns gave an increase of 1.3% extraction and a decrease in consumption of electrical energy. The unchanging value of the kinetic equation constant throughout the process was used to give a marked decrease in consumption of the collector (xanthogenate) without decrease in extraction. The described method can be used to give a decrease in consumption of reagents in other factories. There are 3 tables and 14 Soviet references.

Card3/3

MATVEYENKO, N.V.

"Introduction to the flotation theory" by B.I. Klassen, V.A. Mokrousov.  
Reviewed by N.V. Matveenko. Tsvet. met. 33 no.6:91-92 Je '60.  
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Balkhashskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy kombinat.  
(Flotation)  
(Klassen, B.I.) (Mokrousov, V.A.)

MATVEYENKO, N.V.

Relation between the yield and the density of flotation products.

TSvet. met. 34 no.12:1-3 D '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Flotation)



MATVEYENKO, N.V.

Effect of the rate of pulp flow in flotation machines on the time  
of flotation. TSvet. net. 35 no.5:18-20 My '62. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

MATVEYENKO, N.V.

Increasing comminution rates in cone crushers. TSvet. met. 36  
no.1:75-'76 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Crushing machinery)

KLASSEN, V.I.; PIKAT-ORDYNSKIY, G.A.; VENKOVA, M.D.; ZHENDRINSKIY, A.P.;  
MAYELENKO, N.V.; GORODITSKIY, M.I.; YEGIZAROV, A.A.;  
PECHENIN, V.V.; SEREGIN, N.V.; NEPP, G.A.; YATSEHO, N.N.

Industrial testing of an ejector-type flotation machine for  
the flotation of ores. TSvet. met. 36 no.4:7-13 Ap '63.  
(MIRA 16:2)

(Flotation—Equipment and supplies)

MATVEYENKO, N.V.

Flotation characteristics of copper minerals. TSvet. met. 38  
no.8:16-18 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

DASHEVSKIY, Ya.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; MATVEYENKO, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Ways of making use of lean manganese ores and pulps in  
the Nikopol' Basin. Gor. shur. no.10:71-2; 0 '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

MATVEYENKO, P. P.

"Increasing Wear Resistance of the Treads of the DT-54 Tractor." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow  
Order of Labor Red Banner Higher Technical School imeni Bauman, 15 Feb 54. Dissertation  
(Vechernyaya Moskva Moscow, 4 Feb 54.)

SO: SUM 186, 19 Aug 1954

L 02492-67 HMF(m)/HMF(1) DE/FDM

ACC NR: AR6016464

SOURCE CODE: UR/0124/65/000/012/B069/B069

AUTHOR: Matveyenko, P. B.

TITLE: Some problems in studying ejector air mixers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Mekhanika, Abs. 12B496

REF SOURCE: San. tekhn. Otopleniye i ventilyatsiya, vyp. 1, 1965, 127-132

TOPIC TAGS: ejector, ejector design, hydraulics

ABSTRACT: The author gives the results of experimental laboratory research done at NIIST to determine the optimum length of the mixing chamber and optimum distance between the cutoff of the active nozzle and the output cross section of the mixing chamber in the air mixer of a low-pressure cylindrical ejector. The axial velocity profiles are measured in several cross sections throughout the length of the mixing chamber and diffuser for a number of active flow pressures  $p_0$  and a number of distances between the cutoff of the ejection nozzle and the output cross section of the mixing chamber  $l_0$ . It is shown that when the distance  $l_0$  is increased in a mixer of given geometry while  $p_0$  is held constant, there is a reduction in the length of the mixing chamber necessary for completing the process of equalizing velocities. When the geometry of the mixer is held constant, the total pressure of the active jet (in the in-

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L 08492-67

ACC NR: AR6016464

investigated pressure range from 10 to 25 kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) has no significant effect on the length of the mixing chamber necessary for equalizing velocity field profiles. The results of the research were used as a basis for deriving semiempirical formulas for determining the optimum length of the mixing chamber (from conditions of velocity equalization) and the optimum distance  $l_0$ . A comparison of theoretical and experimental data shows acceptable agreement. It is found that the optimum length of the mixing chamber is approximately 6 diameters when  $l_0=0$ . It is shown that each mixer of given geometry has its own limiting distance  $l_0$  below which there is practically no change in the ejection coefficient with a change in  $l_0$ . The ejection coefficient begins to diminish when  $l_0$  is increased beyond this limit. Yu. A. Lashkov. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13, 20

ms  
Cont 2/2



NEGRASH, A.K. [Nehrash, A.K.]; MATVEYENKO, S.A. [Matvienko, S.O.]

Algicidal properties of aquatic and coastal plants of Kremenchug Reservoir as related to blue-green algae *Microcystis pulverea* and *Anabaena hassalii*. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.2:39-42 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

DERBENTSEVA, N.A.; MATVEYENKO, S.A. [Matvienko, S.O.]; OMEL'CHUK, T.Ya.

Antimicrobial activity of preparations from some sage species.  
Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.3:76-80 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR i Institut  
botaniki AN UkrSSR.

OKANENKO, Arkadiy Semenovich; KURSANOV, A.L., akademik, otv.  
red.; MATVEYENKO, T.A., rec.

[Physiology of sugar beets and breeding problems] Fizic-  
logiya sakharnoi svekly i voprosy selektsii. Moskva, Nauka,  
1965. 74 p. (Timiriazevskie chteniia, no.24)

(MIRA 18:8)

METLITSKIY, Lev Vladimirovich; KORABLEVA, Natal'ya Pavlovna;  
OPARIN, A.I., akademik, otv. red.; MATVEYENKO, T.A.,  
red.

[Biochemistry of dormancy of the storage organs of plants;  
the nature of dormancy and methods of its control.] Biokhi-  
miia pokoia zapasnykh organov rastenii; priroda po-  
koia i metody upravleniia. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 91 p.  
(MIRA 18:11)

SOV/124 57-8-9201

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 8, p 89 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Matveyenko, T. I.

TITLE: Contribution to the Theory of Seepage in One and Two Layers (K voprosu teorii fil'tratsii v odnom i dvukh plastakh)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Odessk. un-ta, 1956, Vol 146. ser. matem. n., Nr 6 pp 67-77

ABSTRACT: The author presents a solution of the problem of the inflow of water toward a well in a free-surface aquifer in which the tributary flow from a neighboring aquifer through a slightly-pervious interface layer is accounted for. Inasmuch as the initial equations are linearized by the use of mean values of  $H(x, y)$ , the results obtained are identical to those obtained by N. K. Girinskiy, A. N. Myat'yev, and P. Ya. Polubarinova-Kochina in their study of water flows under pressure. An analogous solution has been published also in some other works (Jacob, C. E., Trans. Amer. Geophys. Union, 1946, Vol 27, Nr 1; Hantush, M. S., Jacob, C. E., Trans. Amer. Geophys. Union, 1954, Vol 35, Nr 6). The author examines the inflow to a well from a stratification consisting of five layers (three greatly permeable layers of which the top one has a free surface, and two slightly

Card 1/2

SOV/124-57-8-9201

# Contribution to the Theory of Seepage in One and Two Layers

permeable layers). In this case, deviating from the conditions of the preceding problem, the author assumes that the head in one of the neighboring layers is not constant but varies as a result of the discharge drawn from that layer. An analogous configuration for a water flow under pressure was investigated by N. K. Girinskiy (V sb.: *Metody issledovaniy i raschetov pri inzhenerno-geologicheskikh i gidrogeologicheskikh rabotakh*. Gosgeolizdat, 1951). In conclusion the author provides a solution for the plane (one-dimensional) flow in a free-surface aquifer bounded at its base by a slightly permeable layer, through which seepage flow occurs. Here he adduces the well-known solution for the linearized equation, also a new solution for the nonlinear equation. The two solutions are correlated with the aid of numerical examples. A more exact solution of the first two problems may possibly be obtained if the linearization of the initial differential equation is accomplished by introducing a function  $u = H_1^2/2$ . It should be noted that for all three problems conditions for  $H_2(\infty) > H_1(\infty)$  may be set up for  $r \rightarrow \infty$ ; of these the author examines the case of  $H_2(\infty) = H_1(\infty)$ . Bibliography: 6 references.  
N. N. Verigin, F. M. Bochever

Card 2/2

*MATVEYENKO T. I.*

124-58-9-10131

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 9, p 103 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Matveyenko, T. I.

TITLE: Problems on the Unsteady Seepage of Liquid From a Canal  
(Zadachi o neustanovivsheysya fil'tratsii zhidkosti iz kanala)

PERIODICAL: Nauchn. yezhegodnik. Odessk. un-t, 1956. Odessa, 1957, p 114

ABSTRACT: Two problems are set up relative to the unsteady three-dimensional seepage in the presence of a sudden change in water level in a canal. The problem is examined from the hydraulics point of view with the premise of a horizontal impervious foundation and reduces to the solution of the equation of heat conduction in a semiplane or a strip. The solutions of the problems are not adduced.

G. K. Mikhaylov

1. Inland waterways--Seepage 2. Mathematics--Applications

Card 1/1

1111 VEYENKO, I I

**AUTHOR:** Matveyenko, T. I. (Odessa).

24-6-18/24

**TITLE:** On the unsteady state seepage in one stratum and in two strata. (O neustanovivsheysya fil'tratsii v odnom i dvukh plastakh).

**PERIODICAL:** "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk" (Bulletin of the Ac.Sc., Technical Sciences Section), 1957, No.6, pp.126-129 (U.S.S.R.)

**ABSTRACT:** Myatiyev, A. N. (1) and Polubarinova-Kochina, P. Ya. (2) have shown that in solving the problem of the flow of a fluid to wells it is necessary to consider the weak permeability of the layers which separate water bearing strata. In earlier papers (3) and (4), the author considered pressure and pressureless seepage in one stratum and two strata, taking into consideration the weak permeability of the water resistant strata for the case of steady state movement; in this paper the investigations are extended to the case of non-steady state movement, namely, for the case of non-steady state inflow of liquid to a well in one stratum (movement with a free surface) and for non-steady state inflow of liquid to a well in the case of interaction of two strata which are divided by a layer with

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24-6-18/24

On the steady state seepage in one stratum and in two strata. (Cont.)

a low permeability.

There are two figures and six Slavic references.

SUBMITTED: July 30, 1956.

AVAILABLE:

Card 2/2

DREKOV, V.M., student fis.-mat.fakul'teta; MATVEYENKO, T.I., nauchnyy  
rukovoditel', dots.

Some problems in treating the nonstationary movement of  
ground waters in infiltration and evaporation. Pratsi Od.un.  
Zbir.stud.rob. 149 no.5:113 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Odesskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Water, Underground)

17		17	
<p>Results of the preliminary tests carried out with other one dichloride as an insecticide in the tobacco industry. H. A. Debusch and J. A. Debusch, <i>Food</i> 14, No. 14, 17-18(1968).—The insecticide was 100% effective when 200 g. ethylene dichloride was used per cu. m. of space during 60 hrs. and at a temp. of 18-31°. Tests were carried out also with the same amount of ethylene dichloride and 70 l. CO<sub>2</sub> per cu. m. of space; the toxicity was the same. The quality of the tobacco is not changed by this treatment. A. A. Bockling</p>			
<p>ADD-100 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>		<p>1000 000000 000000 000 101</p>	

MATVEYENKO, T. M.

**Tobacco - Diseases and Pests**

Using DDT dusts and suspensions against tobacco pests in warehouses. Tabak 13 no. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

FATUS, G.K., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MATVEYENKO, T.M., starshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Herbicides for tobacco hotbeds. Zashch.rast.ot vred. i bol. 3 no.6:  
37-38 E-D ' 58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Herbicides) (Tobacco)

MATVEYENKO, T.M.

Errors in the exposition of the main topic. Zashch. rast. ot  
vred. i bol. 4 no.2:60-61 Mr-Apr '59. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom zashchity rasteniy Vsesoyuznogo instituta  
tabachnoy i makhorochnoy promyshlennosti, Krasnodar.  
(Greenhouse plants—Diseases and pests)

FATIS, G.K., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; MATVEYENKO, T.M., starshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik

Herbicides in tobacco planting. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.  
6 no.4:54 Ap '61. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Tobacco) (Herbicides)

MATVEYENKO, T.M. (Krasnodar); GONCHAROVA, M.P. (Krasnodar)

What the Laboratory of Plant Protection at the All-Union  
Research Institute of Tobacco and Makhorka is working on.  
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.11:8-10 N '61.  
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledo-  
vatel'skogo instituta tabaka i makhorki imeni A.I. Mikoyana  
(for Matveyenko). 2. Nauchnyy rabotnik Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta tabaka i makhorki imeni A.I.  
Mikoyana (for Goncharova).  
(Tobacco—Diseases and pests)



PSAREVA, Ye.N., kand.sal'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MATVEYENKO, T.M.

Pathogenicity of the root rot of tobacco in various tobacco  
growing regions of the U.S.S.R. Agrobiologiya no.3:388-396 My-Je  
'62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tabaka i  
makhorki, Krasnodar.

(TOBACCO--ROOT ROT)

PSAREVA, Ye.N., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk; MATVEYENKO, T.M.

Role of intravarietal selection in the resistance of tobacco to  
the cucumber mosaic virus CMV-1. Agrobiologiya no.3:413-418  
My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tabaka i makhorki,  
g. Krasnodar.  
(Tobacco—Disease and pest resistance) (Cucumber mosaic virus)

MATVEYENKO, T.M.

*Bacterium* *tobacum*. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 9 no.10:36 '64  
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tabaka i  
makhorki imeni A.I. Mikoyana, Krasnodar.



MATVEYENKO, T. V.

DDT (INSECTICIDE)

DDT dusts and suspensions against tobacco pests in warehouses. Tabak 13, No. 1, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. Unclassified.

MATVEYENKO, V.A. (Moskva)

Determination of verbal bases for automatic analysis of Russian texts.  
Probl. kib. no.6:277-280 '61. (MIRA 15:1)  
(Russian language--Machine translation)

MATVEYENKO, V. A.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Philological Sciences  
at the Institute of Slavic Studies

"Passive-Impersonal Locution in East-Slavic Languages."

Vestnik, Akad. Nauk, No 4, 1963, pp 119-145

MATVEYENKO, V.I.; TATARENKO, V.A.

Investigation of sperm stains by the spectrographic method. Sud.-  
med. ekspert. 4 no. 1:31-35 Ja-Mr '61. (MIRA 14:4)

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**(Soviet Far East--Geology)**

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PLANS FOR BOOK EXPLANATIONS 307/2718

Scientific-Industrial Conference on "Advanced Machine and Instrument Manufacture and Instrumentation" (The 1st State of the Manufacturing Processes in the Machine and Instrument Industries and Trends for Development) Moscow, March, 1960. 153 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Mr. Vasily Stepanovich Gavrilov, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Machine Building and Instrument Construction (Headed by V. V. Matveyenko), Engineering School of Publishing House G. I. Koshelova, Engineers' School No. 1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

FOREWORD: This book is intended for technical and scientific personnel in the machine and instrument industries and for students and teachers of schools of higher education.

CONTENTS: The book deals with current theory and practice in the manufacturing processes of the machine and instrument industries and includes discussions on scientific and technical problems. The physical nature of the processes and their technical and economic features and possibilities are considered. Particular attention is given to the design and construction of machine tools, electrical machines, electrical and electronic devices, precision casting, precision pressing, new methods of welding, etc. The book consists of papers presented at the All-Union Conference on "Advanced Machine and Instrument Manufacture and Instrumentation" held in 1959. The papers have been revised in the light of the latest scientific and technical data. A chapter is devoted to the automation and mechanization of the industry. Soviet and non-Soviet references accompany some of the chapters.

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SOV/4718

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- Ch. XXII. Methods for Determining the Economic Effectiveness of Introducing New Machinery [I.G. Fofanov, Engineer] 546
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- AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TJ1160.G34) VK/wrc/sfm  
Card 11/11 2/15/61

MATVEYENKO, Ye., aspirant

Furniture for the inhabitants of virgin lands. Tekh.nol. 28 no.5:  
37-38 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye khudozhestvenno-promyshlennoye uchilishche.  
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